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POETRY OF RELIGION.

AN EXTRACT.

The most attractive of the female influences of religion is that upon female character and beauty. Its effect upon the former is generally allowed, though still rather as an abstract truth, than a rule of practice; but upon the latter it is far from being properly appreciated. It is not too much to say, that every possible manner, and every cast of feature, is improved by it; and that not in the eye of the religious enthusiast only, but to every eye that can take pleasure in beauty. From the vivid spirit of the he to the blushing cheek and blushing timidity of the school girl, and this without changing or suppressing one essential characteristic, there is no form of loveliness that religion does not brighten and adorn. I am far from referring now to any look of sanctimoniousness or unnatural gravity; farther still from commending that entire forgetfulness of every other duty, and that fatal exclusiveness to religion, to which the enthusiastic nature of woman sometimes leads her. I would have no innocent feeling suppressed, no timely mirth checked, no gaiety, or motion, or impulse, that a young heart may lead to without awakening a blush, flettered or stayed. I would have no restraint whatever put upon manner, save such as her own chastened feeling and natural taste dictated and approved; but leaving it entirely to its native and beautiful impulses, I would have a sense of God's presence seated in the heart—a mild, but deep sentiment of religious obligation pervading every hour of movement as well as of duty—a remembrance that is neither a positive thought, nor a positive forgetfulness; a floating consciousness of religious obligation, habitual and constant. I do not know that I can describe the effect of such a feeling. It differs with the thousand differences of manner and beauty. It softens without suppressing the hilarity of the gay; and dignifies the timidity of the young, without removing its winning grace. Female manner, itself, is of all things the most indescribable; and it would be in vain to attempt a minute description of an influence so vanishing and rare upon its thousand changes. There is a nameless something, however, running through female manner—found wherever it is delicate and lovely—something that is not reserve nor coyness, but like a soft shadow in a picture, or a mist upon still water, or a half transparent drapery upon a figure of grace—something, I know not what, which breathes through every motion and sentiment of its possessor; and without which to a refined taste, there can be no loveliness and delicacy—and this, vanishing and rare and indescribable as it is, is the inevitable gift of religion—the result, I had almost said the test, of its inward influence. It fits through the expression of the face like a shadow, and comes at times over the brightness of the eye, and effects without checking every change of colour and motion. It is not delicacy, but a phantasm of something like it that is pure; it is not softness, or cheerfulness, or sweet temper, but a refinement of all these—an indefinable essence of a grace as lovely as it is nameless. How many women have I seen, who, but for the want of this single quality, were among the brightest and best of their sex. How many who, possessed of beauty and talent, and every polite accomplishment, passed on unadmired, no one could tell, though every one felt, why—denied the meed which others far less beautiful and talented and accomplished than themselves, were winning, and totally unconscious of a deficiency which was too subtle to be explained, and which, when nature has denied it, religion alone can supply!

And yet this is but its outward show. Its effect upon the character is far more important, and of a far superior beauty. The heart of woman seems the natural home of religion. From the even and secluded nature of her pursuits, there is much less to deflect its native temple in the soul, and a readiness to its entering light. It has a peculiar affinity with every quality that is desirable in her character. It is infused like a bright color into all her native virtues, and her powers of pleasing as well as of usefulness are enhanced incomparably. That unwearied patience, which makes sickness almost a pleasure with its tender assidues—that meek sub-

mission to self-denial and want—that strange tenacity of affection that holds on through all sorrow, and all adversity, and grows only brighter with trial—that cheerful, cheerful, elastic temper, which, in joy and sorrow, is alike ready to contribute to the comfort of those to whom it owes love and duty, and to whom it is as essential and welcome as the daily and blessed light—all these religion deepens and exalts and purifies. There is, besides, a kind of fervor of character which alone can be given by this principle—no enthusiasm that is not animal spirit or imagination, but which, looking on the object of its love and their linked interests as bearing upon an immortal destiny, and treasuring up every affection as a seed that is to expand and blossom hereafter, invests it with a dignity that involves every feeling and thought, and gives every token and impulse of tenderness and earnest truth, which nothing merely of this world can equal or resemble.

The World's End.—During the last two centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid day. It seemed to be on fire, appeared first of a dazzling white, then of a redish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The configuration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed, and gone for ever. Here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

How to prepare for a Flogging.

George S.—late a lieutenant in the United States army, and a native of this country, was one of the most eccentric fellows in the world. When a boy, having incurred the displeasure of his father, the latter called him to an account; and after examining him as to the why and wherefore of his misconduct, resolved on applying the rod, now more fashionably called the "hickory." But that the punishment might have the more salutary effect, instead of inflicting it immediately, he gave the culprit time to reflect, and drew the bitter cud of repentance, made ten times more bitter for the anticipation of what was to follow. "George," said he, "you may go for the present, but prepare yourself early to-morrow morning for the most tremendous flogging you ever had." George retired, and the next morning, bright and early, appeared before his father to undergo the execution of his sentence. "Take off your coat, George," was the stern command. Off went the coat, and the father standing with the well-prepared hickory in his hand, observed that his son's back, from one extremity to the other, appeared unusually prominent. "What have you got on your back?" said he. "My jacket," replied the boy. "Well, what have you got under it?" demanded the father. "A leather apron four double," replied the lad. "A leather apron, have you indeed! and what's that for?" "Why pa," said the youngster, "you told me to prepare myself for a flogging, and I got as well prepared as I could." The angry father now turned away to hide a laugh, and the boy escaped a flogging by being so well prepared for it.

Belknap's American.

Father, Mother and his Son Ben.

Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs.
Good, says the old man, that's the most profitable sheep on the farm.
But one of 'em's dead, added Ben.
I'm glad on't, says the father, it'll be better for the old sheep.
But 'tother's dead too, says Ben.
So much the better, rejoins Hodge.
She'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall.
Yes, but the old sheep's dead too, exclaimed Ben.
Dead! dead! what the old sheep dead? cries old Hodge; that's good, darn her, she always was an ugly old scamp.

EXTRACT

FROM THE LETTER OF

Hon. James Garland, of Va.

To his Constituents.

If, for the reasons which I have assigned, I shall have justified myself in opposing the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, having heretofore supported him, the next question is, whether I can justify myself in supporting General Harrison, with the objections which I heretofore made to his election, and the advantage of principle or expediency, which I expect to be derived from his success? This I will answer.

The first objection to General Harrison is, that he was a federalist of the school of '98. This charge has no foundation but the naked assertion of John Randolph, made in the Senate of the United States, without a scrap of recorded history to sustain it. The charge was no sooner made than promptly repelled by General Harrison. His denial is sustained by the testimony of Judge Burnett, of Ohio, who has known General Harrison intimately all his life, and by the fact that Mr. Jefferson had great confidence in him, and, after his accession to the Presidency, appointed him to several offices of high importance and trust. There is no truth in the charge.

The second objection is that he is the friend of a protective tariff. That Gen. Harrison was the friend of a protective tariff cannot be doubted, for his speeches in Congress, and votes for the tariff of 1824 and of 1828, all prove that. But not only did Mr. Van Buren, but the present Vice President, and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton, prominent friends of the administration, all did the same thing; and, so far as these opinions and these votes constitute an objection to General Harrison, they equally constitute an objection to Mr. Van Buren. To shield Mr. Van Buren from responsibility for these votes, the instruction of the New York Legislature to vote for the tariff of 1828 is relied upon. Was Mr. Van Buren instructed when he voted for the tariff of 1824? Does not his obedience to the instruction of 1828 prove his acknowledgment of the constitutional power of Congress? and does not his Albany speech in 1827 prove that he favored it on grounds of expediency? The mystery why Mr. Van Buren could vote, without instruction, for the tariff of 1824, and required the force of an instruction to vote for that of 1828, is perhaps to be found in the fact that, in 1824, he had not fixed his eyes upon the elevated height of the Presidential chair. But I need not detain upon this subject. The compromise acts of 1832 and 1833 upon this vital question is the ground upon which Mr. Van Buren and his friends plant themselves; and this is the ground upon which General Harrison plants himself, as will be seen by the following letter, written in reply to a letter addressed to him by several of his political friends:

Zanesville, November 2, 1836.

"Gentlemen:—I had the honor, this morning, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was that I had been a warm advocate for that system upon its first adoption, that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country. But I certainly never had, nor never would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed.

"In relation to the internal improvement system, I refer you, for my sentiments, to my letter to the honorable Sherrod Williams.

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

"Messrs. Doster, Taylor, and others."

It will be seen by the date of this letter that when I wrote the address to the people of Nelson, which has recently been recurred to by my opponents, as involving me in gross inconsistency, it had not been published, and I was ignorant of the fact that General Harrison had determined to abide the compromise act.

The third objection to General Harrison is, that he is the advocate of the constitutional power of Congress to construct roads and canals in the states. This is true; General Harrison's speeches and votes as a member of Congress prove the fact; and I freely admit that General Harrison voted more freely for appropriations of this sort than Mr. Van Buren did, who also is, to some extent, involved in this charge. But upon this question, also, Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison have quadded their opinions to the same standard, as will be seen by reference to both of their letters to Sherrod Williams. Both think the Constitution should be amended, so as to impart the power to the Federal Government, with such restrictions as will produce equality in its administration. Both think these appropriations should be confined to works of a strictly national character. But, fellow-citizens, many of the most

prominent friends of Mr. Van Buren's Administration advocated the same doctrine and gave the same votes upon this subject that General Harrison did. The Vice President, Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, and many others—not to say Henry St. George Tucker, the president of the new-fledged "Democratic Republican State Rights party" central committee of Virginia. Mr. Benton voted for the bill appropriating money for the construction of the Maysville road, over General Jackson's celebrated veto. Upon this question, then, Mr. Van Buren and his friends are as obnoxious as General Harrison.

The fourth objection to General Harrison is, that he is friendly to the institution of a national bank. This is one of the charges which I made against General Harrison in 1836, but it seems without any just foundation. In 1832, in a letter to the "Cincinnati Inquirer," he pronounced the late Bank of the United States unconstitutional. In his letter to Sherrod Williams he repeated this declaration, and nowhere and upon no occasion has he ever declared himself favorable to one. Being interrogated by Mr. Williams, whether, if elected President, he would approve a bill chartering a national bank, he answered:

"I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce."

From this extract, it is entirely manifest that General Harrison is, upon constitutional grounds, opposed to a national bank; and that, as President of the United States, he should yield his own scruples, and approve an act to charter one, it would be from the actual necessities of the Treasury, in relation to the receipt and disbursement of the public revenue, and the unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. This occupying precisely Mr. Madison's ground when he signed the charter of the late bank. Mr. Van Buren is, professionally, uncompromising in his opposition to a national bank; but his favors an executive machinery which is nothing more nor less than a bank, and infinitely more to be dreaded than a joint-stock bank chartered by Congress, and any that General Harrison could be brought to approve. Mr. led by the public prints of the day, I certainly did General Harrison great injustice in charging him, in as round terms as I did in 1836, with being favorable to a national bank, and I cheerfully retract it. In yielding his approbation under any circumstances to an act incorporating a national bank, General Harrison would do more than I would, yet his opinions are opposed to the system.

Fellow-citizens, I find the recorded votes of many who stand high in the confidence of all republicans, who not only asserted the constitutional power of Congress to charter a national bank, but voted for the bill chartering the late bank. Among the number are Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Lumpkin, now Senators from Georgia. Mr. Crawford was its decided advocate—General Harrison never was. This objection, then, cannot avail.

The fifth objection is that General Harrison is an Abolitionist, in the modern sense of this term.

Within the last five years, the subject of what is called "modern-abolition" has caused, very justly, an anxious inquiry into the powers of the Federal Government over the slave property held in the Southern section of the confederacy. Of all the topics that have been made the subjects of approval or condemnation of the Presidential candidates, by the friends and opponents of either, there is no one in which the party opposed to General Harrison have more grossly misrepresented his principles than on this. Feeling, in common with every other citizen of the South, a desire to know the opinions of the two candidates now before the people on this subject, I have endeavored to trace them through their public career, and from their votes and conduct heretofore, if possible, ascertain what they have in former times thought and said, as well as what they now think and say, touching the question of abolition.

Whilst I freely concede to every one the right to entertain his own opinions regarding the original institution of slavery; I consider it a question of very different import, what may be the principles of a public man on the subject of the constitutional powers of the Federal Government over the existing relations of master and slave in the United States. The first relates to the original organization of the social and political systems; the last touches the powers of the Government over the citizen, under a system already

established, which system, every motive of patriotism combines with the imperative obligations of an oath, to oblige every citizen to maintain, not as he might wish it to have been forced at first, but as it is now made and transmitted to us by our revolutionary fathers.

The first occasion, I believe, which presented prominently this question, was on the admission of Missouri into the Union. It is well known that the territory comprehended within Missouri, was ceded to the United States, by a foreign Power, by treaty, which contained a stipulation requiring the inhabitants of the central territory, to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. The inhabitants of Missouri held slaves as property, and when she sought admission into the Union, the right to become a member of the confederacy was by some denied her, unless she should provide, by the Constitution, for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the proposed state.

On the 16th February, 1810, General Harrison was a member of Congress, from the Cincinnati district, in the state of Ohio, a non-slaveholding state, and on that day, it will appear by the journals of Congress, the vote was taken on the law imposing restrictions on the admission of Missouri into the Union. The first clause of these restrictions prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri; General Harrison recorded his vote against this restriction. The second clause provided for the emancipation of all slaves at the age of 25 years, born within said state; General Harrison recorded his vote against this also. Two days after this he voted against a clause prohibiting the future introduction of slavery into Arkansas, and against the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas. Here we find General Harrison, in 1810, standing side by side with the Southern portion of the Union, in opposition, let it not be forgotten, to every one of his then colleagues from the state of Ohio, holding and upholding, by his vote, those principles for which Virginia and the whole South then and now contend.

To estimate fully the value of such a course, and the true character of the man, we should bear in mind the time and occasion referred to. When these votes were given, General Harrison, in common with every other observing man, knew that he was sacrificing temporary popularity to his convictions of duty. He saw, as did every other enlightened statesman of that day, in the question then pending, the elements of a tempest, the first gale of which then rocked the Union to its base, and which now, with accumulated fury, threatens to dash the fabric of the Union to atoms. His patriotism did not stop to calculate the chances of gaining votes and winning "golden opinions;" he thought only for his country, and acted, fearless of consequences, in the way to save her. What now let us ask, did Mr. Van Buren in this crisis? In the year 1820, the Missouri question was still pending and unsettled. Public opinion, from all quarters of the Union, was roused into painful activity, and brought to bear upon Congress in every possible shape. The most obvious and effective of the modes adopted, by the states, to influence the decision of Congress, was that of legislative instruction of Senators, and request of Representatives, to vote for or against the Missouri restrictions, as the opinions of the states might happen to be. Mr. Van Buren, in the year 1820, was a member of the state Senate of New York, and in that year, the following preamble and resolution came up in that body for adoption:

"Whereas the prohibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas we consider slavery an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new states, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union; Therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission, as a State, into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

"On the 29th of January, 1820, the Senate (of New York) took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following senators being present: Messrs. Adams, Austin, Burnum, Barton, Brown, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dimesse, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lunsberry, Moore, McMoran, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Payne, Ross, Rozengarten, Skinner, Swan, Van Buren, Wilson, Young—29."

Here we have the recorded evidence of Mr. Van Buren's opinion on this subject, in 1820, and his vote as given above. Was he then with the South? No; he voted for a resolution affirming that "slavery was an evil greatly to be deplored," and "that every constitutional barrier

should be interposed to prevent its extension;" and, moreover, that one constitutional method of checking the extension of slavery, is, to admit no new state into the Union, unless upon the condition that the people of such new state shall give up the right to their slaves. And he votes instructions to the then Senator from New York according to these views. Thus, it appears that, while at this momentous crisis, General Harrison was in Congress braving the fury of the storm, guarding by his vote the rights of the South, Mr. Van Buren (now put forward as the exclusive guardian of Southern rights) was, by his vote and expressed opinions, contributing all in his power to the elements of disunion, which were connected with the subject, and instructing his Senators to give votes directly opposed to the principles then and now held by the South, and, strange to say, directly opposed to the principles which he himself now professes to be his own, and the true constitutional rule on the subject. Then, when his aims had not yet reached to grasp Southern votes, he had the art of principles. Now, when Southern votes are wanted to seat him in federal power, he professes another and directly opposite set of principles. Thus we have a clue to that expressive description of Mr. Van Buren's principles as a politician. He is, by his partial friends, said to be "a Northern man with Southern principles." If recorded history be not false and untrue, a definition more aptly descriptive of him would be, "a Northern man without principles!"

Passing from the period of the Missouri controversy, let us see what are the principles of General Harrison now on the question of abolition. To put the subject in a light not to be misunderstood or misrepresented, I here subjoin a full and clear statement of General Harrison's views touching this question, as delivered by himself in a speech to the people of Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, as late as 1835. That portion of his address which relates to the subject is given; by which it will be seen that he then, as now, a candidate for the Presidency, speaking to the people of a non-slaveholding state, did not hesitate to convey to them and the world opinions which it may be fairly supposed were not likely to be well received by those to whom they were immediately addressed:

[The portion of General Harrison's speech, delivered at Vincennes on the 4th of July 1835, here referred to, was published in the Willbourn's Recorder of the 10th of January last, we therefore deem it unnecessary again to insert it here. Most of our readers will recollect the distinctness with which he denounces the whole course of the abolitionists, as "weak, injudicious, presumptuous, and unconstitutional." No Southern man could more fully express the sentiments of the South, than did Gen. Harrison in his speech at Vincennes.] EDIT. REC.

With these proofs of uniform adherence to anti-abolition views, by General Harrison, running through a period of twenty years, I should dismiss the subject, but that I feel impelled by a sense of duty, to expose the low artifices lately employed to mislead public sentiment, by garbled extracts of letters, which are, however, put forth with every appearance of giving an entire statement. It is amongst the melancholy omens with which the times abound, that the statements of the public press have ceased to carry with them, in public estimation, the evidence of truth. As an instance of this kind, I give below what purports to be a letter of General Harrison in full, addressed to the people. As it is published by his enemies it stands thus:

"TO THE PEOPLE."

"Fellow-Citizens:—Being suddenly called home, to attend to my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation against me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth up to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen, I became a member of an abolition society, established at Richmond, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend Judge Gatch of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations I came under I have faithfully performed.

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

In a recent publication, addressed to the people of Virginia, the above appears, and is there stated to be taken from a paper published in Cincinnati, on the 14th of February last. A plain honest inquirer, searching for truth, and reading the above, would naturally suppose that it was, at a letter written in February last; 23dly, that it was an entire letter; and, 3dly, that it was a consequence of its contents, he would conclude, that it was expressly written by General Harrison, to show that he was an abolitionist of the modern school. Such undoubtedly is the impres-

HILLSBOROUGH. Thursday, May 21.

Amos Kendall has resigned the office of Postmaster General. His successor is not yet appointed. The office was tendered, it is said, to Gen. Robert Armstrong of Nashville, now in Washington, but declined. Ex-senator Niles of Connecticut, has also been spoken of, and it is supposed he will receive the appointment.

In a card to the public, Mr. Kendall alleges feeble health as an excuse for resigning, and announces his intention of occupying his time until November next, in writing for the extra Globe.

It is stated that 68 administration members of Congress have signed an address to the President, asking the removal of Mr. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, on account of his "official insolence." It is surmised that in order to relieve the President, Mr. Paulding will resign.

The examination before the commissioners in the third congressional district of Pennsylvania, to test the legality of the election of the Hon. Charles Naylor, whose seat was contested by Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, has been brought to a close, without eliciting the slightest testimony that could impeach the validity of Mr. Naylor's election, or give color even to the suspicion of fraud. Thus ends the farce which the Standard has been so careful to parade before its readers, as "nine hundred false names and spurious votes," and "the frauds and corruptions of Whiggery."

Maine.—The Hon. John Ruggles, one of the United States senators from Maine, formerly a staunch supporter of General Jackson, and an advocate of the election of Mr. Van Buren, has publicly abandoned the Administration, and entered zealously with the great body of the people in the support of Harrison and Reform.

Kentucky.—Albert G. Hawes, esq., who was lately nominated by the Van Buren party in the state of Kentucky as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has declined the nomination, and declared in favor of Harrison and Reform.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Bulletin says that great changes are going on in the state of Missouri in favor of the Whigs. It is believed, with some confidence, that in the fall the Whig candidates will prevail even in that state.

The Southern Citizen says, that Mr. Fisher, then at home on a visit, addressed a Van Buren meeting at Salisbury, and among other things, speaking of the standing army scheme of one hundred thousand men, called it "a foolish scheme of a foolish Secretary, which nobody paid any attention to at Washington." And yet this "foolish scheme," the President, in his annual message to Congress, said "he could not recommend too earnestly to the notice of that body."

One of the Marshals of the Whig procession in Baltimore was killed while in the discharge of his duty. The particulars of the gross outrage are given in the Baltimore Sun as follows:

"As the procession were proceeding down Baltimore street, a gang of half grown boys were marching up, carrying on the top of a pole a stuffed figure, representing General Harrison as a peevish hero; and when they arrived near Howard street, they attempted to form in with the procession. Mr. Laughlin stepped out of the ranks with the view to stop them, when he received the blow over the head with a stick which deprived him of life. An inquest was held over the body by A. H. Greenfield esq., Coroner, and the jury returned as a verdict that he came to his death by a blow from a stick, in the hands of some person unknown to the jurors."

The different delegations attended the funeral of Mr. Laughlin on the next day, and twelve or fifteen thousands dollars had been subscribed to raise a fund for his widow and children.

A number of persons have since been examined touching this affair, but without identifying the murderer.

THE DANIEL DINNER.

A dinner complimentary to Gen. Beverly Daniel, late United States Marshal, was given at Raleigh on Saturday the 9th inst. Joseph Gales, sen. and John Devereux, sen. esqrs. presided. The meeting was conducted with a decorous conviviality, a unanimity and cordiality of feeling, which must have been highly gratifying to the gentleman to whose honor the feast was intended.

From the volunteer toasts presented on the occasion, we select the following: By Joseph Gales.—Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—an able statesman, a brave and successful warrior, a good practical farmer, and an upright citizen—a man who approaches nearer to the pure and elevated character of our greatly and highly beloved Washington than any other person living.

George E. Badger, esq. was loudly called upon for a speech and a toast, and several persons exclaimed, "it is expected of you." He playfully remarked, (says the Register, from which we copy,) that in these times of embarrassment and difficulty, the man who could perform half of what is expected of him was thought to do pretty well. He would yield half of what was asked, and give a toast. He prefaced it, however, with some observations highly complimentary to Gen. Daniel, in reference both to his public life, and private character. He mentioned one circumstance, in connection with his removal, new to us, and deserving record. It is this: In the printed letter addressed to Gen. Daniel by the Department, in relation to the appointment of census-takers, the following significant postscript was added in writing: "The commission you hold as Marshal will expire on the 26th of April, 1842. You will therefore perceive the propriety, in making your appointment of assistants, of its being understood by them, that in the event of your not being re-appointed, their appointments will be subjected to the control of your successor, who will, of course, have the power to change them if he thinks proper." Or, in other words, mind that you appoint no Whigs to take the census; if you do, you may not be re-appointed, and they may be removed.

Mr. Badger gave, Our guest, Gen. Daniel.—As an officer, good enough for Jefferson, good enough for Madison, good enough for Monroe, good enough for Adams, good enough for Jackson—it is no wonder that Van Buren thinks that he is too good for him.

Gen. Fredell being called upon, gave a short, but very interesting speech. It was confined, principally, to a review of the opinions and conduct of our earlier President on the subject of removals from office; and he instanced, with great force, the remark of Mr. Madison, that any President deserving impeachment, who would remove an officer for opinion's sake. In conclusion, he gave—

The sentiment expressed by James Madison in the first Congress of the United States.—The wanton removal of meritorious officers, should subject the President to removal from his own high trust.

By Thomas L. Jump.—The two Daniels.—The Prophet Daniel, say our holy men, Was safe delivered from the Lion's den; The Daniel of our times, in safety leaves Unharmed and spotless, Martin's den of thieves.

Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia National Gazette says:—"Very important and indicative political news has reached this city from Bedford county, in this state. A special election has just been held to supply the vacancy in the House of Representatives, arising from the expulsion of Mr. McElwee. This election has terminated in favor of the Whigs by a large majority—upwards of six hundred, it is said in a letter to a gentleman of this city. The majority by which Mr. McElwee gained his election was, as well as we recollect, about three hundred; thus showing a gain within a few months of one thousand votes. The successful candidate is Mr. Daniel Washbaugh. As Mr. McElwee was not a candidate, no personal feeling against him was mixed up with the election."

From Georgia and Alabama.—A letter from a leading and influential citizen of Tainall county, Georgia, under date of the 2d of May, says:—"I go for General Harrison. I think he will get the vote of Georgia without the crack of a whip." A letter from another gentleman of intelligence and observation in the South says, under date of May 7:—"I have just returned from Alabama, and, from what I saw and heard, I have no doubt but Harrison will carry that State by a very large and triumphant majority."

National Intelligencer.

It is rumored that "a prominent political character in Richmond," (Peter V.) "has given Mr. Van Buren to understand that he must clear his skirts, in some manner, of Mr. Poinsett's militia scheme, or make up his mind to lose Virginia." It is added that the friends of Polk and the friends of Johnson for the Vice Presidency are at open war. In short, "the party" is breaking up. Its cords of discipline are relaxed. They have been drawn too tight for the limbs of freedom to endure, and they are snapping asunder.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Natchez under the Hammer.—The United States Marshal has advertised the city Hall, with the Market House and Public Square of the city of Natchez for sale, under an execution for the purchase of some lots, by the city, a few years since.

Twenty-sixth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Thursday, May 7. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Benton, giving a summary of the items and aggregated expenditures of the government up to and including 1839.

Mr. Benton moved the printing of 30,000 extra copies; and upon this motion an interesting and somewhat extended debate arose. That the expenditures of the government had been extravagant, seemed to be pretty generally admitted; but efforts were made to throw the blame on the opposition. The absurdity of making the minority responsible for the acts of the majority was, however, very easily exposed, and the saddle was put on the right horse. The question being put on Mr. Benton's motion, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 22, nays 14—on 30,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Friday, May 8. Some reports from committees were received. On motion of Mr. Preston, the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing experiments to be made upon the application of steam vessels to harbour defence.

The senate then adjourned to Monday, Monday, May 11. Several private bills were considered in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, May 13. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was taken up for consideration. Mr. Wall concluded his remarks against the original bill, and in favor of a substitute which he proposed.

Mr. Clayton followed. He acquiesced in some of the provisions and principles of the substitute, directing his opposition only to that part of it which extended to corporations. Banks, he insisted, were the creatures of the states, with which Congress had no right to interfere; nor was interference expedient, for if once begun there would be nothing to prevent its progress, even to the destruction of those institutions. Mr. Clayton also commented on some of the apparent inconsistencies of the proposed substitute; and characterized it as a system not of uniformity, but variety. Providing as it did for its repeal by any of the states, it could become uniform only upon its repeal by all the states.

Mr. Crittenden will have the floor to-morrow. After an executive session, the senate adjourned.

Wednesday, May 13. The consideration of the bankrupt bill having been resumed, Mr. Crittenden addressed the senate. He was in favor of the original bill, and against the substitute.

Mr. Wall replied, and Mr. Crittenden briefly rejoined. The bill from the house to insure the more faithful execution of the revenue laws, was referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, May 7.

The business first in order was the report of the committee in the case of Messrs. Bynum and Garland; but on the motion of Mr. Adams it was postponed until Thursday next, and the bill to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Rhett moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and proceeded to state his objections to the bill generally. The committee then rose and reported progress on the bill, to enable the house to consider the amendments made to the general appropriation bill by the senate. The amendments were finally agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Friday, May 8. The bill "to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports," was again considered in committee of the whole. Several amendments were proposed and agreed to; after which the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, May 9. The bill for the better collection of the duties on imports was again taken up in committee of the whole, and its consideration proceeded in until near six o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned—no quorum being present.

Monday, May 11. On motion of Mr. Crabb, 11 o'clock was fixed as the regular hour for the meeting of the house, until otherwise ordered.

The bill to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue, was again considered in committee of the whole; and having been gone through with, the bill was reported to the house, and with the amendments ordered to be printed. The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 12. A resolution from the committee of elections authorizing the printing of portions of the testimony before them, was agreed to.

The bill to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports, was taken up; and the question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in their various amendments, a desultory and lengthened discussion followed. After which the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, May 13. The report of the committee on public printing was considered, and a long debate occurred.

WHIG MEETING.

Agreeable to notice, a meeting was held at William Smith's, on Saturday the 16th inst., in Capt. James W. Ferrell's district, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Whig Convention, to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons in our next Legislature.

On motion, Edwin M. Holt, esq. was called to the chair, and John A. McFadyen, secretary.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were read and adopted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Whigs of this county, do condemn the present Administration as destructive and ruinous to all republican principles.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, capacity and patriotism of William H. Harrison, and hope, by his election to the Presidency, that our country may yet be redeemed from the spoiler's hand, and peace and prosperity once more be restored.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Dr. James S. Smith as the Harrison Elector for this District.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint the following gentlemen to attend said meeting, viz: Col. Wm. A. Carrigan, Michael Shuffner, Daniel Albright, Martin Goble, Capt. James W. Ferrell, Peter Bonn, A. T. Findley, Emanuel Clapp, esq. Michael Holt, esq. and Jacob Clapp.

On motion, Edwin M. Holt, chairman, and John A. McFadyen, secretary, were added to the number of delegates.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. EDWIN M. HOLT, Chairman. JOHN A. McFADYEN, Secretary.

At a meeting held at Daniel Albright's on Saturday the 16th inst. the following persons were appointed as delegates to the Whig Convention to be held in Hillsborough on the Tuesday of May Court, viz: Thomas Sellers, Daniel Albright, James Whittitt, esq., Col. Joseph Holt, John Bonn, esq., Col. Jeremiah Holt, William Whedder, George Foust, John Dixon, (of Jas.) and John S. Turrentine, esq.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, about sixty persons assembled at Gravelly Hill on Saturday the 9th May.

On motion of C. C. Smith, Maj. John Cheek was called to the chair, and Thomas P. Paul appointed secretary. The chairman then arose and stated the object of the meeting, which is to nominate some suitable person as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, form resolutions, &c.

On motion of James Woods, the following men were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: W. F. Jones, C. C. Smith, William Russell, Robert Cheek, and W. F. C. Smith.

On motion of Col. David Tate, the meeting adjourned fifteen minutes. At the expiration of that time, the chairman called the meeting to order, and the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas in all republican governments like ours, based on the purest principles of democracy, we deem it a privilege and a duty to assemble together for the purpose of consulting on political matters, particularly at a crisis like the present, when Bank Aristocracy, Nullification and Abolitionists combine against the laws and constitution:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the best way is to turn out and keep out of office all such men.

2. Resolved, That the present incumbent in the office of Sheriff has turned and left the men who elected him.

3. Resolved, That Col. William Shaw is a suitable person for the office of Sheriff.

4. Resolved, That the people in all sections of the county be requested to hold similar meetings, and appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held in the town of Hillsborough, on the 27th inst., it being Wednesday of May Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

5. Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to elect the nominee of that meeting.

6. Resolved, That we will support General R. M. Saunders for our next Governor.

7. Resolved, That we will not support any man for the Presidency who, four years ago, colluded with Webster of the east, Mangum of the south, and White of the west, to cheat us the people out of our electoral vote for the President.

On motion of William Fowler, the following men were appointed a committee to meet the central committee in Hillsborough on the 3d day of our next county court, viz: William Russell, Maj. Paisley Nelson, Samuel Jones, Alvin Cheek, Thomas Squires, Joseph Thompson, W. F. Jones, esq. John Nelson, W. F. C. Smith, John Whitaker, and Thomas McCracken.

On motion of Johnston Jones, the chairman and secretary were added to the committee.

On motion of C. C. Smith, a committee was directed to be appointed, to meet the committees of Granville and Person, to nominate a candidate for this district to be placed on the Democratic Electoral Ticket.

On motion of Col. David Tate, the following men were appointed said committee, viz: C. C. Smith, Maj. John Cheek, and Sidney Metcalf.

On motion of Richard Jones, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, Standard, and Rubicon.

The thanks of the meeting was then tendered the chairman and secretary.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. JOHN CHEEK, Chairman. THOS. P. PAUL, Secretary.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY	Sun	Sun
	rise	set
21 Thursday	4 58 7	2 58 2
22 Friday	4 57 7	2 57 2
23 Saturday	4 57 7	2 57 2
24 Sunday	4 56 7	2 56 2
25 Monday	4 55 7	2 55 2
26 Tuesday	4 55 7	2 55 2
27 Wednesday	4 54 7	2 54 2

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office, May 19. 23-

Union Academy, OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 13th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, \$12 50

In the English, 7 50

Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual ceteras of a school notice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN E. HOLT. Orange county, May 15. 23-8w

*The Raleigh Star and Register, Southern Citizen, and Green-Borough Patriot, will each insert until the 13th of July, and forward accounts to this office.

Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's machines are in good order for the despatch of business, and if the wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN. Enos Mills, five miles east of Hillsborough. 23-

Stray.

TAKEN up by Anderson Cheek, living one mile east from Chapel Hill, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 25th of February last, a sorrel scrub-horse, four feet ten and a half inches high, about nine years old, legs all white to the knee, right eye weak, and a white spot in the left eye.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger. May 19. 22-3w

Whig Meeting.

THE Whigs belonging to the Marion Hall District, are requested to meet at Gravelly Hill, on Saturday the 23d inst. for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court.

May 13. 21-

Mail Arrangements.

PERSONS wishing to send letters by either of the Mail Stages, are requested to put them in the office before six o'clock in the evening, as the mail will be closed at that time.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. May 8. 20-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indicated for their name in their manifest and reliable action in purifying the system and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many-headed evils which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they can frequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various superfluous and acridities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils; or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular and scientific physicians, that the human system after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blood.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which affect the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

At all that Mr. Moffat's agents of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a new paper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. E. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. M.'s theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent. May 20. 23-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Person County.

In Equity—May Term, 1840.

Robert Harris and others vs. Benjamin Morrow & wife and others.

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Bryant, the defendants in this case, are not residents of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur, or this petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E. Price adv. \$4 50. 23-6w

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendents having completed a division of the county into school districts of five miles square, and such division being approved of and the necessary taxes levied by the Court, therefore, with a view of facilitating the enterprise, it is earnestly requested that some one of the committee men in each district, will meet the superintendents in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, prepared to report the number of school houses in his district, their size, situation, &c. This information, if complete and satisfactory, will enable the chairman, some time during the summer, to draw the money appropriated by law to common schools, from the state treasury, and pay it over to each school district—so that Orange county may soon have a system of common schools in full operation.

JOHN TROLINGER, Chairman S. S. C. S. May 13. 21-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH. April 8. 16-

Public Sale.

ON the 29th of the present month, there will be sold, at the dwelling house of Euphene R. Kerr deceased, THE TRACT OF LAND on which she lived.

Some Horses, Milch Cows and Hogs, And all the Household and Kitchen Furniture;

In a word, all the property she possessed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. A. WHITSITT, Executor. May 6. 20-

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN. Enos Mills, April 9. 16-

proportion. Court advertisements 12 per cent higher. A deduction of 25 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year